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The Sun
PRICE, UTAH

NOTICE TO WATER USERS.

State Engineer's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 8, 1917.—Notice is hereby given that Mrs. E. J. Van Wagner, whose postoffice address is Sunnyside, Utah, made application in accordance with the requirements of the Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, as amended by the Session Laws of Utah, 1909 and 1911, to appropriate one and one-half (1½) cubic feet of water per second from Ice-lander Creek, Carbon County, Utah. Said water was to have been diverted at a point which lies 3902 feet south of the southwest corner of Sec. 2, Twp. 15 North, Range 13 East, Salt Lake base and meridian, from where it was to have been conveyed by means of a ditch for a distance of 400 feet and there used from March 1st to December 20th, inclusive, of each year, to irrigate 35 acres of land embraced in the north half of the northeast quarter of Sec. 22 and 35 acres in Sec. 15, township and range aforesaid. Said applicant now makes application in accordance with the requirements of Section 125424, Chapter 62, Session Laws of Utah, 1909, to divert the water from said stream, at a point which lies 3264 feet East and 50 feet south from said southwest corner of Sec. 14, Twp. 15 South, Range 13 East. The water will be conveyed by means of a ditch for a distance of 2436 feet and there used during the period originally specified, to irrigate 70 acres of land embraced in the west half of Sec. 14, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Sec. 15, township and range aforesaid. This application is designated in the state engineer's office as No. 2224. All protests against the granting of said application, stating the reasons therefor, must be made by affidavit in duplicate, accompanied by a fee of \$2.50, and filed in this office within thirty (30) days after the completion of the publication of this notice. W. D. BERGLIN, State Engineer.

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WHERE NIGHTS ARE LONG.

Miss Bokimo—You must wake me early, mother, dear, for I'm to be queen of the May.

Her Ma—All right, child; I'll call you about the first of April.

The members of organized labor in Canada are not satisfied with the action of the Dominion government in dealing with the high cost of living, and there is a movement on foot to have an army of workmen march to Ottawa and, if possible, to press upon the government the necessity of acting immediately.

It is the intention of President Compera to visit the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China and the Philippines early this year and upon his return from the Orient he may make an official visit to Mexico and some of the Latin-American republics to advocate a world federation of labor.

MORE LAWMAKERS IS PLAN SENATOR DERN

BILL TO INCREASE NUMBER OF SENATORS IS REVIVED.

Relief of Two Years Ago Is Stated For Introduction In the Senate—Holders Have Ample Manuscripts to Spring When Business Is Slack and Have Already Used a Number.

Increasing the number of representatives from forty-six to fifty-one and the senators from eighteen to nineteen, the Dern legislative reapportionment bill will be reviewed in the senate. The bill was offered two years ago, after being framed by Samuel Russell, vice chairman of the democratic state committee, but was not passed. The proposed bill would give Salt Lake county an additional senator, making six, and four additional representatives. It would also divide the state into senatorial and assembly districts. The number of senatorial districts is not increased.

Democratic legislators are coming into their own in Utah. At sessions gone by they have journeyed to the capital—a few of them—and introduced pet measures, seen them rolled flat, picked them up and carried them back home. Through this process the older members of the upper house of the 1917 legislature have accumulated a choice collection of pet measures, which can be sprung almost any time when business is slack.

Already the holdover senators have found their manuscript cases furnished ample material to start things going when time seemed too slow in the upper house, and the sides of the manuscript rolls seem as taut as on the opening day.

Increase of Legislature.

Russell proposes that the house of representatives shall consist of fifty-one members, apportioned upon the general ratio of one representative to each 2357 inhabitants, and that the senate shall consist of nineteen members, apportioned upon the general ratio of one senator to each 19,659 residents.

Under the changes in apportionment Salt Lake county gets six senators and fourteen representatives. The only other increase in representation is in first Elder county, which gets two representatives instead of one, as at present. Salt Lake county is divided into fourteen representative districts and to each district is apportioned one representative.

The number of senators in the state is increased by only one, but the boundaries of the senatorial districts are so changed that the apportionment becomes more equal according to the population and in order that the geographical arrangement may be improved.

Old Number of Senators.

Day Elder is separated from Tonsile county and given a senator of its own. Tonsile is joined to Juab in a senatorial district, while Millard, taken from Juab, is added to Washington, Iron and Beaver counties. Kane, taken from Washington, Iron and Beaver, is added to Sevier. Wayne, Pinte and Garfield, to make this district the same as the Sixth judicial district. Carbon, Emery, Grand and San Juan counties are made a district by themselves. Uintah, taken from these counties, is added to Wasatch and Duchesne counties. Summit county, taken from Wasatch, is added to Morgan and Davis counties. Rich, taken from Morgan and Davis, is added to Weber.

The bill provides for an odd number of senators and the odd number of representatives, which will obviate an even division of the membership of either house.

HAMMOND'S BILL PROPOSES INCREASE IN BOUNTY FUND

Vigorous war on predatory animals of Utah is contemplated in a bill drawn by Representative P. H. Hammond of the Lower house. His bill proposes an increase in the state's bounty fund from thirty to fifty thousand dollars.

Provisions are made for raising the tax on sheep and goats and horses and cattle to meet the requirements of the new fund. It is proposed to increase the sheep and goat tax two mills and the cattle and horse tax two mills.

Hammond's bill also provides for increased bounty rates. He proposes that the state pay five dollars instead of \$1.50 for coyotes killed. The bounty on bear and mountain lions is increased from fifteen to twenty-five dollars. The bill proposes a bounty of fifty dollars on the gray wolf. In the past it has been fifteen dollars.

Hammond believes that the new rates will make it attractive for hunters and trappers to hunt predatory animals. Under the present rates, he says, there is no inducement for trappers and hunters. As a result the number of predatory animals is increasing rapidly and causing the stockmen enormous losses each year.

HAWKS AND BLUE JAYS ARE DESTROYING QUAIL

Hawks and blue jays are ravaging the snowstorm in destroying quail, according to Fred W. Chambers, state fish and game commissioner. These birds of prey, driven from the hills by the deep snow, lie in wait near the state feeding grounds for the quail and when they gather pounce on them by the score.

Chambers is now planning to trap from three to four thousand quail in the southern part of the state and send them north to replenish the northern hunting grounds that have been so nearly depleted by the heavy snowstorm and the birds of prey.

Merchants coupon books in all denominations. The Sun.



BEAUTIFUL LINES.

Muskrat gray worsted veils are the fabric of this fetching suit. Please observe how the flare of the stunning back is accentuated by the graduated stitching of the coat's seams. Muskrat gives the pretty collar.

People of the West still prefer to use silver coin to amounts up to \$5, and the new issue of \$1 and \$2 greenbacks will not be noticed in local financial circles, in the opinion of Price bankers. The treasury department has announced a new issue of currency of \$1 and \$2 denominations, because of the heavy demand for small bills in the East.

EFFECT OF PEACE TALK ON COTTON AND WHEAT IN THE UNITED STATES

The Sun Special Service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—During the fiscal year 1913, when the republican tariff law was in operation, we exported to Austria and Germany 1,278,400,000 pounds of Southern cotton, and for the fiscal year 1914, ended June 30th, nine months of which was under the low duties of the democratic law, our exports to these two competitors totaled nearly 1,500,000,000 pounds. Our total exports of cotton to Europe amounted to 4,265,000,000 pounds in 1913, and 4,479,000,000 pounds in 1914, so it will be seen that practically the entire increase was attributable to the increased purchases made by Germany and Austria, England having other sources of supply. During the fiscal year 1915, so tight was the British blockade, our exports of raw cotton to Germany and Austria totaled but 145,000,000 pounds, while for the first nine months of the current fiscal year, according to the monthly summary of the department of commerce, not an ounce of this product reached the central powers direct from the United States. As is well known, cotton is contraband of war. On the other hand, England increased her purchases of this product from us by over 100,000,000 pounds in amount, 1915 over 1913, and while, during the first nine months of 1914 the United Kingdom took only 798,000,000 pounds of our raw cotton, during the first nine months of 1915, that power took 1,481,000,000 pounds, and during the first nine months of the current year, 1,187,000,000 pounds.

Our exports of wheat, on the contrary, fell off somewhat in 1914, compared with 1913, the total for 1914 being valued at \$88,000,000, compared with \$89,000,000 in 1913. But the following year, 1915, with eleven months of war, our exports of wheat reached a total value of \$333,500,000, of which Germany and Austria got mighty little. During the fiscal year 1916 the total value of our wheat exports was \$215,500,000, and Germany and Austria got none.

When the peace talk of Germany's imperial chancellor was made public the price of wheat tumbled and the price of cotton aviated. Why? Timid wheat speculators believed that this foreshadowed a severe curtailment of wheat exports due to the slackening up of war orders, while speculators in cotton believed that a large market was about to open up for the premier product of the South. It is true that the action of these speculators was premature, but when peace is finally declared the fears of the wheat men and the hopes of the cotton men will be realized. Germany and Austria are in desperate need of cotton, while Russia has an enormous supply of wheat to throw into the European markets. The mills of the central powers will instantly require enormous quantities of cotton to spin, weave and dye, and return to us in the form of manufactured goods, under the present tariff-for-lessthan-revenue. Our cotton manufacturers know full well that the moment peace is declared the central powers will start to buy raw cotton madly in the United States, so whenever peace is bruited our manufacturers are apt to begin laying in large stocks in order to forestall a rising market caused by the entrance of German bidders.

The central powers have reached the end of their string in the matter of raw cotton, and for some time following the declaration of peace the South is going to have a bully time in selling her great staple to Germany and Austria, who have now given up all hope of ever commanding the Egyptian source of supply. But the effect on our own cotton manufacturers is going to be disastrous under such a tariff policy as that which now prevails in this country. Buying in competition with two powers short of stocks, our people will have to pay high prices; selling their manufactured products in competition with the products of labor paid from one-half to one-third what we are obliged to pay, they must accept low prices or sell not at all. And the wheatgrowers will find Russian wheat controlling the prices in Europe, and wheat from all wheat producing countries taking advantage of the free clause on that product in the democratic tariff law.

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FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SCHOOLS OF UTAH

An annual appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars for Utah is assured by the passage of the vocational educational bill in congress, provided the state makes proper provision for co-operation with the federal government, according to Dr. E. G. Gwynne, state superintendent of public instruction. The bill has been passed by both houses of congress and is assured of the president's signature because it was he who promoted it.

If the state does its part under the provisions of the act, this appropriation will be increased to \$30,000 after 1923. One-third of the money is to go to rural schools for agricultural education, one-third to city schools for appropriate vocational training, one-third to both rural and city school districts for the training of teachers for vocational work.

Since the passage in 1912 of the act providing funds for land classification, and as a direct result of the classification work, a total of 12,477,781 acres has been eliminated from the national forests. This includes an elimination of approximately 5,400,000 acres of land from the Chugach national forest in Alaska, which embraced lands of low value for any purpose other than mining.

Merchants coupon books in all denominations. The Sun.

Legal blanks at The Sun Office.

Bargain Sale Of Real Estate at Scofield

North half of Lot 2, Block 3, with dwelling house	\$800.00
Lot 1, Block 2, with frame building	600.00
Part of Lot 12, Block 2, with frame building	400.00
Lot 2, Block 9, with frame dwelling	650.00
Lot 1, Block 8, with three-room frame dwelling	375.00
Lot 6, Block 7, with frame shack	175.00
Block 11, with four-room dwelling house	900.00
Lot 3, Block 21, vacant ground	35.00
Lot 1, Block 21, log house	200.00
Lot 7, Block 17, with three-room dwelling house	300.00
Lot 8, Block 17, with five-room frame dwelling	450.00
Lot 13, Block 2, vacant ground	35.00
Lot 7, Block 2, with barn	250.00
Lot 2, Block 19, vacant	50.00
Lot 3, Block 19, vacant	50.00
Half of Lot 4, Block 19, vacant ground	50.00
Lot 4, Block 4, with four-room frame dwelling	450.00
Lot 6, Block 19, with old dwelling house	200.00
Lot 4, Block 18, with dwelling and out houses	900.00

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PRICE, UTAH

During the past fiscal year there were constructed on the national furcuz 237 miles of new road, 1875 miles of trails, 2124 miles of telephone line, 89 miles of fire lines, 81 lookout structures, 40 bridges, 223 miles of fence, 545 dwellings, barns and other structures, 17 corrals and 202 water improvements.

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